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(Please type or print) Bonnie D. Shealy		SC Ba	r Numbei	·: 11125	
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NOTE: The cover of	heet and information con	tained herein neither replac	Email:	bsheal	y@robinsonlaw filing and service of	f pleadings or other papers
Other:	Check one)	NA'	TURE O	F ACTIO	N (Check all that	apply)
☑ Electric		Affidavit		Letter	<u> </u>	Request
☐ Electric/Gas		Agreement		Memorand	um	Request for Certificatio
	ommunications	Answer		Motion		Request for Investigation
☐ Electric/Water		Appellate Review		Objection		Resale Agreement
☐ Electric/Water	:/Telecom.	Application		Petition		Resale Amendment
Electric/Water	-/Sewer	Brief		Petition for	Reconsideration	Reservation Letter
Gas		Certificate		Petition for	Rulemaking	Response
Railroad		Comments		Petition for	Rule to Show Cause	Response to Discovery
Sewer		Complaint		Petition to	Intervene	Return to Petition
Telecommunic	cations	Consent Order		Petition to I	ntervene Out of Time	Stipulation
Transportation	ı	Discovery		Prefiled To	estimony	Subpoena
☐ Water		Exhibit		Promotion		☐ Tariff
☐ Water/Sewer		Expedited Considera	tion	Proposed (Order	Other: Rebuttal Testimony: Stephen M. Farmer
Administrativ	e Matter	Interconnection Agree	ment	Protest		
Other:		Interconnection Amend	dment	Publisher's	s Affidavit	
		Late-Filed Exhibit		Report		

BEFORE

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. 2007-358-E

In re:)	
Application of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC)	REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
For Approval of Energy Efficiency Plan)	STEPHEN M. FARMER FOR
Including an Energy Efficiency Rider and)	DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS
Portfolio of Energy Efficiency Programs)	
)	

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- 1 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS AND
- 2 AFFILIATION WITH DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION.
- 3 A. My name is Stephen M. Farmer. My business address is 1000 East Main Street,
- 4 Plainfield, Indiana, 46168. I am a former employee of Duke Energy Shared
- 5 Services, Inc. and Cinergy Energy Shared Services, Inc. I have been retained by
- 6 Duke Energy Corporation as a consultant in the area of rates.
- 7 Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT
- 8 OF DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS' APPLICATION IN THIS DOCKET?
- 9 A. Yes, I have.
- 10 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?
- 11 A. My rebuttal testimony will include a response to certain issues included in the
- prefiled direct testimony of James B. Atkins on behalf of the Southern
- 13 Environmental Law Center ("SELC"), Southern Alliance for Clean Energy
- 14 ("SACE"), Coastal Conservation League ("CCL"), and Environmental Defense
- 15 ("ED") (collectively, "SELC"). More specifically, I will address Mr. Akins'
- apparent confusion relating to the cost of capital rate that was used by Duke
- 17 Energy Carolinas when calculating the value of avoided capacity costs in this
- proceeding. I will explain that Mr. Atkins has apparently mistakenly compared a
- before-tax rate of return with an after-tax rate of return. I will explain that this
- 20 error caused Mr. Atkins to improperly conclude that Duke Energy Carolinas has
- 21 inflated the value of avoided capacity and energy costs applicable to Duke Energy
- 22 Carolinas' demand response programs. Finally, I will explain that Mr. Atkins'

l	assertion that Duke Energy Carolinas inflated the level of first-year jurisdictional
2	revenues to be collected via Rider EE (SC) to the detriment of South Carolina
3	customers due to the higher than warranted cost of capital rate is simply not true.

4 Q. PLEASE EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PRE-TAX RATE 5 OF RETURN AND AN AFTER-TAX RATE OF RETURN.

An after-tax rate of return, by definition, does not capture or include the effects of income taxes. For ratemaking purposes, when one refers to an after-tax rate of return, one is normally referring to the overall rate of return ("ROR") that is multiplied by jurisdictional original cost depreciated rate base in order to determine the annual amount needed to service debt and equity balances that have been used to finance the net jurisdictional rate base. After-tax ROR is generally considered to be equivalent to, or the same as, the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). The two are generally synonymous and are often referred to interchangeably.

Sometimes individuals will refer to a "net-of-tax" rate of return. A net-of-tax rate of return is calculated by multiplying the weighted average cost of debt included in the overall rate of return by an after-tax factor. The after-tax factor takes into consideration the fact that debt costs are deductible when computing income taxes. Admittedly, there are distinct differences in these two concepts; therefore, it is important to know what concept is being referred to when reviewing rate calculations. A before-tax or pre-tax rate of return, by definition, includes the effects of income taxes. It represents the rate of return that, when

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1		multiplied by jurisdictional rate base, will cover not only debt and equity costs but
2		also income taxes attributable to the equity return.
3	Q.	PLEASE PROVIDE A CALCULATION OF DUKE ENERGY
4		CAROLINAS' PRE-TAX AND AFTER-TAX RATES OF RETURN.
5	A.	Attached to this testimony are two exhibits. Farmer Rebuttal Exhibit No. 1 is a
6		calculation of before-tax and after tax rates of return that have been used in this
7		filing. The before- and after-tax rates of return used in this filing are the same as
8		those used to calculate the Company's most recently approved avoided cost rates.
9		Mr. Atkins is incorrect when he states that these are 1995 vintage rates. Atkins
10		Direct Testimony, at 13, lines 4-5. The avoided cost rates were filed in 2007 and
11		used the same capital structure and cost of debt as the current quarterly filing.
12		The filing was made in a docket that originated in 1995, which may be the source
13		of Mr. Atkins' confusion.
14		Farmer Rebuttal Exhibit No. 2 is a calculation of before-tax and after-tax
15		rates of return that reflects the provisions of the Commission's general rate case
16		Order in Docket No. 91-1022-E. The debt and common equity cap structure
17		percentages of 45% and 55%, respectively, found on Farmer Rebuttal Exhibit No.
18		1 are the fixed debt/equity splits that resulted from the Stipulation Agreement in
19		South Carolina Docket No. 2005-210-E (i.e., the Duke/Cinergy merger
20		stipulation) that will be used in quarterly surveillance reports filed after December
21		31, 2007. The debt cost rate of 6.12% is the weighted average cost of Duke
22		Energy Carolina's actual debt outstanding at March 31, 2007 that was included in

the quarterly surveillance report filed on May 23, 2007. The tax gross-up factors

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1	are calculated based on a combined federal and state statutory income tax rate of
2	37.1%.

- Q. PLEASE ADDRESS MR. ATKINS' STATEMENT, BEGINNING ON
 PAGE 11, LINE 25, THAT DUKE ENERGY CAROLINAS IMPROPERLY
 INCEASED THE PROPOSED KILOWATT-HOUR CUSTOMER
 CHARGE ON RIDER EE (SC) FILED IN THIS PROCEEDING BY
 OVERSTATING ITS COST OF CAPITAL.
 - Mr. Atkins' statement and opinion beginning on page 11, line 25 of his prefiled direct testimony is based on a comparison of the pre-tax weighted average cost of capital used in this proceeding (13.68%) to the after-tax rate of return (10.35% --Atkins uses 10.30%) approved by the Commission in Duke Energy Carolinas' last general rate case in Docket No. 91-1022-E. Mr. Atkins states that, "Duke improved its cost recovery by 298 basis points." In order to check the validity of Mr. Atkins statement, I prepared a calculation that converted the after-tax rate of return approved by the Commission in Docket No. 91-1022-E to a before-tax rate of return. I converted the Commission approved after-tax rate of return to a before-tax rate of return by multiplying the equity components of the approved rate of return by a tax "gross-up" factor based on current federal and state income tax rates. As can be seen when comparing Farmer Rebuttal Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2, the before-tax rate of return of 13.68% used in this proceeding is 69 basis points less than the before-tax rate of return of 14.37% that is based on the Commission finding in Docket No. 91-1022-E. Mr. Atkins has very clearly used a flawed

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analysis to judge the reasonableness of the cost of capital embedded in the Company's save-a-watt proposal.

Mr. Atkins' failure to recognize that the 13.68% rate of return number was on a pre-tax basis (even though Mr. Atkins refers to this number as being a pretax rate of return in his testimony and the Company labeled this as a "pre-tax weighted cost of capital" in the response to Wal-Mart Data Request 1-6) caused Mr. Atkins to come up with other flawed conclusions. For example, Mr. Atkins concluded that Duke Energy Carolinas' pre-tax return was significantly in excess of the overall rate of return approved by the Commission in the 2005 SCE&G general rate case (Docket No. 2004-178-1-216-E). If Mr. Atkins had performed a proper comparison, he would have realized that the differential in the two rates was a fraction of the difference pointed out by Mr. Atkins. Finally, Mr. Atkins, compared the 13.68% pre-tax cost of capital in this proceeding to the after-tax return on jurisdictional rate base from the Company's May 23, 2007 quarterly surveillance filing. This comparison is even more problematic because not only did Mr. Atkins compare a pre-tax return to an after-tax return but he also compared the Company's actual earned return for the twelve months ended March 31, 2007 (which was significantly less than its authorized return) to the 13.68% return used in this proceeding. For the reasons stated above, Mr. Atkins' recommendation that the Commission reject Duke Energy Carolinas' save-a-watt proposal due to excessive returns embedded in the proposed charges to customers is simply wrong and should be denied.

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- 1 Q. DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED REBUTTAL TESTIMONY?
- 2 A. Yes, it does.

Calculation of Rates of Return Used in Duke Energy Carolinas' Energy Efficiency Filing

	Line No.		τ-	2	က
Before Tax	ROR	(F)	2.75%	10.93%	13.68%
Tax Gross-up Before Tax	Factor ROR	(E)		1.5898%	
Weighted Cost Rate	(ROR)	(D)	2.75%	6.88%	9.63%
	Cost Rate	(c)	6.12%	12.50%	
Cap Structure	Percentage	(B)	45.00%	55.00%	100.00%
	Line No. Description Percentage	(8)	Debt	Common Equity	Total
	Line No.		←	2	က

			ı	4	လ	9
	Before Tax	ROR	(H)			13.68%
ıax	Gross-up E	Factor	(9)			8.61% 1.5898%
	Net of Tax Net of Tax	ROR	(F)	1.73%	6.88%	8.61%
	Net of Tax	Factor	(E)	0.629%		
Weignted	Cost Rate	(ROR)	(Q)	2.75%	6.88%	9.63%
		Cost Rate	(O)	6.12%	12.50%	
Cap	Structure	Percentage	(B)	45.00%	25.00%	100.00%
		Description	(E)	Debt	Common Equity	Total
				4	υ	9

Calculation of Rates of Return Approved by the Commission In Docket No. 91-1022-E

		Cap		Weighted	Тах		
		Structure		Cost Rate		Gross-up Before Tax	
Line No.	Line No. Description	Percentage	Cost Rate	(ROR)	Factor	ROR	Line No.
	(A)	(B)	(0)	(a)	(E)	(F)	
-	Debt	40.69%	8.67%	3.53%		3.53%	~
2	Preferred Stock	9.31%	7.53%	0.70%	0.70% 1.5898%	1.11%	7
က	Common Equity	20.00%	12.25% 1/	6.12%	1.5898%	9.73%	က
4	Total	100.00%		10.35%		14.37%	4

Note: ^{1/} Mid-point of range of return on common equity capital per Commission Order in Docket No. 91-1022-E